THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT.

BR IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. CON-CURRING THEREIN, AS FOLLOWS:

TENEMY WILL HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE." **ASSERTS PRESIDEN**

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Wilson Tells U. S. Aims in New York Address.

"NO COMPROMISE WITH FOE"

Executive Says Peace is Not a Question of Coming to Terms "For We Cannot Come to Terms With Them" as "They Have Made It Impossible."

New York, Sept. 30 .- President Wilson, before an immense audience in the Metropolitan opera house here Friday night delivered the most smashing war address of his career.

In words that tingled with the spirit of America in the great struggle, the president reiterated the purposes for which the civilized world is fighting and made it plain that the only peace we can consider is the peace of victory.

The president showed his faith in the nation by devoting only a few words to the Liberty loan. He declared he knew the country would do its part.

He spoke to a wildly enthusiastic audience, which let him know his conadence would not be mispinced.

Text of Address. The president spoke in part as fol-

"My Fellow Citizens: I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done -ably and enthusiastically done-by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have unflertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country, and I have not the least doubt of their complete success, for I know their spirit and the spirit of the coun-

"No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hes-Itate to give to the very limit of what they have.

"And it is my mission here to try to make clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation.

"We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them.

The War's Issues.

"Those issues are these; "Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest? "Shall people be ruled and dominat-

ed, even in their own internal affairs. by arbitrary and irresponsible force, own will and choice? "Shall there be a common standard

of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be hapbazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sucred as the interest of

Enemy Without Honor.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

"We are all agreed that there can be no pence obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were party to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interests.

Impossible to Come to Terms. "We cannot 'come to terms' with

them. They have made it impossible, The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same

language of agreement. "It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that, no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical im-

plications that are involved in it. Foe Must Pay the Price.

"If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the com- | umph of justice and fair dealing."

ing settlements a secure and lasting, pence, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will pro-cure it, and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice in every item of settlement, no matter hose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the satis-

or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of na-

"FOURTH-And more specifically. there can be no special, selfish, economic combination within the league and no employment of any force of as the power of economic penalty by

as the power of economic penalty by

CURRING THEREIN: exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"FIFTH-All international agree ments and treatles of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

"Special alliances and econmic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific sources in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken the s place.

"Plain workaday people have demanded almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is-exactly what it is-that they are seeking in this was and what they think the items of the final settlement should

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms-only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the divisions of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the

world. "But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer that iny one thought is to satisfy those who truggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose menning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own.

"'Pence drives' can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to nil peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimuting the 'terms' she will accept; and atways finds that the world does not want terms, it wishes the final tri-

Proposed Amen. Sments to the Constitution of Missouri.

Constitution of Missouri.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT.

So the qualified votars of the state of Missouri a preposal to repeal section 11 of any of the general assembly may provide for such deficiency in accordance with section 10 of the Constitution of Missouri.

So the qualified votars of the state of Missouri a proposal to repeal section 11 of the article on revenue and tax
action 10 of the Constitution of Missouri. at and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Mis-seuri a proposal to repeal section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri, relating to revenue and taxation, and smetting a new section in lies thereof to be known as section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri.

BR IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CON-CURRING THEREIN:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING THEREIN, AS FOLLOWS:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1918, there shall be aubmitted to the qualified voters of this state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 23, article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, which said section shall read as follows:

Sec. 23. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the superal levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 16 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the duty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized annually so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose, to make a levy of not to exceed seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and faxpers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special levy to the qualified voters and faxpers residing within any such road district, a special levy to the qualified voters of such district at a special election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after the filing of such petition.

That price is impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenant that will be efficacious.

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, is in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement its self. It cannot be formed now. It formed now, it would be merely a new aillance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved unrust-worthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

"It would be folly to leave the guaranteed to the subsequent voluntary, not though the peace and the peace cannot be guaranteed to the subsequent voluntary, not though the peace in the peace whose promises have proved unrust-worthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary, not then work the peace, and the peace and the pe

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Mis-souri an amendment to the Constitution of an'd state, concerning the "Public school fund."

That at the general election to be held in state on the Tuesday next following the

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Mondry in November, A. D. 1818, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for adoption, the following amendment to the Constitution of this state:

Section I. Amend section 6 of article XI of the Constitution, the string out of said section, the words "Ordinary revenue of the state" in lines fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) of said section, as it appears on pages 12n and 130 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1900, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "Receipts of the state treasury, other than those derived by the authority of section 8 of article XI of the Constitution." so that said section as amended will read as follows:

Sec. 6. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States; also, all moneys, stocks, bends, lands and other property now belonging to any state fund for nurpasses of education; also, the net proceeds of all slands of lands and other property and effects that may accrue to the state by eachest, from unclaffued dividends and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons; also, any proceeds of the saies of the runtic lands which may have been, or hereafter may be made to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by the state of the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be pold into the state treasury, and securely invested and saccredly preserved as a public school fund; the annual income of which fund, to rether with so much of the receipts of the state treasury, other than those derived by the state of the Constitution, as may be by law set spart for that purposes whatsnever.

Sec. 2. That section T of article XI of the Constitution be repealed and stricken out, and

purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 2. That section 7 of article XI of the
Constitution be repealed and stricken out, and
the following new section adopted in Hea

Sec. 7. In addition to the tax for state purposes, authorized by section 8 of article X of the Constitution, there shall be levied and collected fifteen cents on the one hundred collected fifteen cents on the one hundred dollar valuation, on all the farable property of the state, which, without action by the gen-eral assembly, shall stand appropriated for and

Getting Even.

Brown-Say, old chap, do you re-

member borrowing a dollar of me a

Smith-Yes, that's all I ever got

of that \$5 you borrowed from me a

So Sudden.

Maud-Oh Jack, this is so sudden!

Business Man's Assertion.

"Do you still say that Wagner was a

"I say so yet," declared Mr. Cum-

rox. "I figure that admissions to Wag-

ner concerts have cost me several

work off that kind of material at the

Wagner figures is what I call a won-

"We can stop at Milan for an hour."

"We can't see much in an hour."

needs marry, marry a fool.

wonderful musician."

pasted on my trunk."

year ago.

His Excuse.

Mrs. Eagle—Sir, what do you mean by satying away from home for five hours?

FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL

int and concurrent resolution submitting to

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN:

That at the general election to be held !

this state on the Thesday following the first Monday in November, 1918, the following amendment to the Constitution of the state of Missouri shall be submitted to the qualified

Missouri shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, to-wit:
Section 12s of article 10, of the Constitution of the state of Misseuri shall be amended by inserting between the word "same" and the word "provided" as the same appears on line ten thereof, the following words: "or for the purpose of defraying all or any part of the cost of paving, macadamizing, grading or otherwise improving the roadway of any street, avenue or alley within the corporate limits of such city," so that said section shall read as follows:

certain words.

the qualified voters of Missouri an amend-ment to the Constitution thereof concerning revenue and taxation by inserting in sec-tion 12s of article 10, of the Constitution.

Mr. Eagle-Well, I wasn't feeling very well, and I had to alight to rest my self, and I must have dozed a little, for when I woke up I was 500 miles away from home, as I had lit Jack-quoting Hamlet-If thou wilt on one of these confounded aero-

Such a Life.

"Ten years ago that fellow told me he could never love onybody else but me. I didn't accept him, but still-"And has he since married?" "I wouldn't wonder at that. But thousand dollars. Anybody who could

he has been married four times." Some Knock. Bell-Was that your brother I saw you with yesterday?

Beulah-Yes; don't you think we

look alike? Bell-Not a particle. Say, he's

SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL

at and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified veters of the state of Mis-souri an assessment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and giving away of in-tericating liquors within the state of Mis-souri with ponaltice attached.

Joint and concurrent population submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Mis-souri an amendment to the Constitution thereof requiring the county court, when authorised by the qualified voters of any read district, general r special, to make a special key on the tazable property within such read district, in addition to the levice new authorised by law, of not to exceed seventy-five courts on the one hundred del-lars valuation, the proceeds of such levy to be used for read purposes within such district.

SEVENTO COVETITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

proposition to establish in the state treasury a homestead loan fund to be loaned to citizens of the state of Missouri for the purpose of purchasung homesteads and erecting permanent improvements thereon, to be secured by a first lien on the homestead and to hear three per cent interest commencing one year from the date of the loan; providing for the repayment thereof, and empowering the Legislature to enact necessary legislation to make effective the provisions hereof.

lean; providing for the renavment thereof, the providing of the continuence of the contin

thereof, and of all state and local officers respectively to execute the same under pensity of a forfeiture of their office.

EIGHTH CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT.

Providing that all public revenues shall be derived from taxation upon the unimproved value of land based upon assessments made on and after June 1st, 1819, and from taxes upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicatine llocurs and observed, and on incomes and inheritances; abeliabing all constitutional limitations on the rates of taxation, and empowering the lexislature, county courts and municipal authorities to fix the rate for state and school, county and municipal purposes, respectively, classifying rights of way of public utilities for purposes of taxation, and repealing all constitutional provisions in conflict herewith.

IE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI:

The Constitution of Missouri shall be and state of the submitted the next election held in the same is hereby

STATE OF MISSOURI:

The Constitution of Missouri shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following Section to Article X thereof:

All public revenues for state, county, municipal, school and all other public purposes shall be derived from taxes on the value of land exclusive of improvements and from such taxes as may be imposed by law on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and tobacce, and on incomes and inheritances, but this shall not prevent the imposition of such license taxes as may be necessary to a proper exercise of the police power. Rights of way for public utilities shall be deemed propecty in land and the value thereof shall be taxed accordingly if not owned by the public. This amendment shall be made on and after June let, 1919, but not those assessmed before that such city," so that said section shall read as follows:

Section 12a. Certain cities allowed to incurring such city additional indebtedness for water works and light plants.—Any city in this attate containing not more than thirty thousand (2,000) inhabitants may, with the assent of two thirds of the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, be aflowed to become indebted in a larger amount than specified in section twelve, of article ten (10) of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional five (5) per centum of the value of the tanable property therein, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing water-works, electric or other light plants, to be owned exclusively by the city so purchasing or constructing the same, or for the purpose of fraying all or any part of the cost of paving, macadamizing, grading or otherwise improving the roadway of any street, avenue or alley within the corporate limits of such city; PRO-VIDED, that any such city incurring such indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid shall have the power to provide for, and before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness askall provide for, the collection of

Mendacity.

"They are not supposed to," answered Ananias. "They are simply

raw material in the hands of an ex-

"Who's getting scolded in your

"Nobody; that is ma teaching a

pa a few reasons why women should

A Different Matter.

Wifey-We just had a visit from a

Hubby-That's nice. Black cats are

Wifey-This one certainly was;

ran away with the steak I was going

Men's and Women's Work.

A woman runs the street car swift,

Or in a building starts a lift,

"Figures won't lie."

pert."

house now?"

black cat.

lucky, you know.

to cook for you.

be allowed to vote."

herizing efties naving a population of mos-than one hundred thorsand in abitiants to provide by ordinance for the election of a charter commission to frame a new char-ter, and for the adoption thereof, and pra-viding the method by which amendments may be made thereto

OF MISSO. RI:

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the prohibition of the manufacture, asle and giving away of interesting liquers within the state of Missouri. Bills, there shell be submitted in the search in the property of the state of Missouri. The property of Missouri, for adoption as present with penaltice attached.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN:

That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1918, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning overhibition, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of and state, fa-wit:

Section I. The manufacture of intexicles find liquent is health of the state of the constitution and allow of the state in the following purposes. The sale of intoxicating liquors is also hereby prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes. The sale of intoxicating liquors is also hereby prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes. The string away of intoxicating liquors is also hereby prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes. The string away of intoxicating liquors is also hereby prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes. The string away of intoxicating liquors is also hereby prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes. The small continue of mechanical purposes are supposed in the state of the state of the state of the continue of the co

the electors, and approved in these controls thereon, shall become a per the city charter at the time and under conditions fixed in such appearance and tions or articles may be submitted in the termitive and determined in the same war hereinbefore provided with reference in

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I. JOHN L. SULLIVAN. Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby verify that the foregoing is a full, true and ecomplete copy of the six loint and concurrent resolutions of the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri; also of the three amendments to the Constitution proposed by initialise pedition to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the guaral election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1918.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereby set my hand and affix the Great Seal of the State of Missouri. Done at office in the City of Jefferson this 12th day of August, A. D. 1918.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Secretary of State.

Speed. The mysteries of money are

Not easy to unravel-The dollars don't go very far, But, oh, how fast they travel ...

A Regular Cooky. Hostess-I think the dear vicar has the face of a martyr, don't you? Visitor-Indeed, he has. And would not he look sweet burning at the

stake,-Punch. Case Dismissed. "John," said the new judge, "I have known you for years. I am sorry my first duty will be to try you for being drunk. What was ou reason, if any,

for geting drunk." "To celebrate your election." What could the judge do?

No Criterion. Willie - I don't think auntie will stay long; she didn't bring her trunk. Johnny-Look how long the baby has styed, and he didn't being any thing.

While man with all his brain and "I only want to get a local label brawn, pretty good looking chap. Can't learn to sew a button on

our current literature is forgotten .however, genuine amethysts do Los Angeles Tim